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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1981

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NATO Is Unable To Resolve Dispute On Turkey, Greece

BRUSSELS — NATO countries failed Wednesday to resolve a dispute over allegations by Greece that Turkey poses a threat to its security.

During meetings involving the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, and other NATO defense ministers, Greece demanded guarantees from NATO, spelled out in a formal communiqué, that the alliance would protect it from "aggression" by Turkey.

The Turks objected to any suggestion that they would attack Greece. The defense ministers also rejected a U.S. request that the Western alliance spend \$500 million more than originally planned for major military building programs next year.

The official said the United States wanted the alliance to spend \$1 billion in 1982 — not \$500 million as originally allocated — for NATO's common fund, which pays for such major military projects as roads, airfields and bases.

NATO agreed last year to spend \$4 billion on the major projects over a five-year period, and has already spent about \$2 billion. Instead of agreeing to the U.S. request for an increase, the alliance decided to stick to the original plan, which calls for a review in 1983 to measure whether new funds are needed to keep pace with inflation, the official said.

On the Greek-Turkish dispute, the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, said after a long day of meetings: "I have to inform you, to the great regret of certain members of the alliance and of the chair, that there is no official communiqué."

Then he went on to describe the conflict between the Greek premier and defense minister, Andreas Papandreu, and Turkish officials. Mr. Luns said that Mr. Papandreu wanted "a formula which would give to himself, his government and the Greek people the guarantee that the eastern frontier of Greece [with Turkey] would be protected against aggression."

"We had been working very hard to find a text which would be in a general way the position of the alliance and of the alliance would agree against each other," he said.

He said that despite his intervention and that of Italy, Norway and Britain, a formula could not be found that would please both Greece and Turkey. Mr. Luns said that Turkey "objected to a text which would indicate that in some way the alliance thought Turkey would be capable of attacking Greece, or that Turkey would have the intention of doing so."

He said that Turkey gave assurances that it had no intention of attacking Greece and in fact proposed talks between the two governments.

Meanwhile, the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., called on the Western allies to maintain unity during the current arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union.

"Alliance unity and the credibility of the alliance is essential to the achievement of progress in arms control, an objective which is very strongly held by the United States government," Mr. Haig said on arriving at Brussels airport for the alliance's annual year-end meeting.



Liza Alexeyeva, daughter-in-law of Andrei D. Sakharov, with her children, last September with Yelena Bonner, Mr. Sakharov's wife.

Sakharov's Fast Said to End

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service MOSCOW — A Soviet official was quoted Wednesday as saying that Andrei D. Sakharov has ended his hunger strike after being told that the government would yield to his demands and allow a young woman, his stepson's wife by a proxy marriage, to emigrate to the United States.

His Daughter-In-Law Says KGB Promises Her a Visa

Liza Alexeyeva, 26, said she was summoned to the headquarters of the KGB secret police on Wednesday and informed that she had been granted permission to leave the country. "I have been authorized to tell you," Miss Alexeyeva quoted a KGB official, Alexander Baranov, as saying on Wednesday, "that yesterday you were granted permission to leave the country. Mr. Sakharov was informed of it and he ended his hunger strike yesterday. He is feeling better today."

Members of his family rather than on broad moral and political issues that he first raised in criticizing Kremlin policies in 1968. Yet, if there is one man in this country whose accomplishments, intelligence and strength of character could permit such challenge to be mounted with dim hopes of success, it was Mr. Sakharov. Over the years he was awarded more honors than virtually any other Soviet scientist. He was also the recipient of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize for his human rights activities.

School Raided, Storefronts Shut As West Bank, Gaza Tensions Rise

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Tensions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continued to rise Wednesday as Israeli security forces raided a girl's school here and arrested about 200 students for conducting an illegal demonstration. Army troops in Gaza welded shut the doors of 200 Arab shops in retaliation for a commercial strike.

Nablus and near Bethlehem, and Palestinians conducted a sit-in protest at Bethlehem city hall. Palestinian sources in Gaza said that 200 Arab shopkeepers had their steel entrance gates welded shut as punishment for participating in a commercial strike against the occupation. They said the welding continued throughout the afternoon.

The protests, along with scattered incidents throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, marked the beginning of a second month of disturbances by Palestinians opposed to the imposition of a new civilian administration in the occupied territories' military government.

The Gaza Strip town of Rafah, where a 16-year-old student was killed and three others wounded when soldiers opened fire during a demonstration Monday, remained under curfew. Shopkeepers closed for the second consecutive day, and tires smoldered in the streets.

Arab World Bewildered as Reagan-Qadhafi Confrontation Intensifies

White House Threatens 'Most Serious Consequences' Mideast Analysts See Boost to Libyan Leader's Image

critics of his regime, said of his calls for the death of Anwar Sadat and others who have opposed him. But interviews with Arab officials, diplomats, scholars and journalists in Beirut indicate a general feeling that what one called "the almost paranoid" Washington view of Col. Qadhafi is counterproductive, giving Col. Qadhafi an importance that is hardly shared among his fellow Arabs.



GLOOMY DAY — Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen, center, conferring with his aides after parliamentary elections in which his Social Democratic Party lost nine seats. Story, Page 4.

South Africa Extends Apartheid to TV Channel

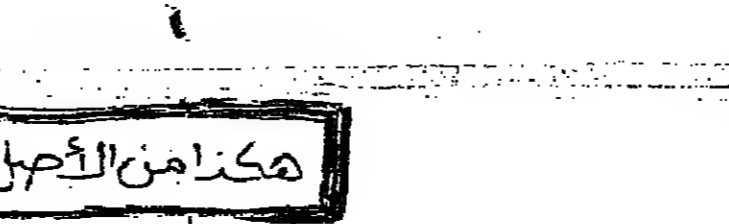
By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG — In a logical extension of its theory that racial and cultural groups can flourish only if they are kept strictly separate, South Africa is about to inaugurate a new television channel that will be beamed exclusively at black viewers.

U.S. Reportedly Selects Ambassador

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has selected Herman Nickel, a former foreign and Washington correspondent for Time and Fortune magazines, for the post of ambassador to South Africa, according to administration sources.

INSIDE

Shiite Hijacking Lebanese Shiite Moslem militants holding 35 hostages aboard a hijacked Libyan airliner again land the Boeing 727 in Beirut. They announce that they intend to end the three-day ordeal. Page 2. The Rock For the 25,000 residents of Gibraltar, who have been cooped up on their 2 square miles since Spain closed the frontier in 1969, there is good news and there is bad news. Page 4. UAW Contracts The United Auto Workers executive board decides to follow its bargaining council's renegotiate current contracts with the auto industry if workers approve. Page 13. TOMORROW Hong Kong Focus A special supplement on Hong Kong will appear in Friday's editions of the JT. Page 1.



Reagan Weighs Moves to Cut Budget Deficit in Fiscal '83

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has begun the process of deciding what steps — all political decisions — he should take to reduce the budget deficit for the next fiscal year from its newly projected level of \$152 billion.

In a session Tuesday afternoon with David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Reagan reviewed the broad proposals for spending cuts for the 1983 and 1984 fiscal years. The review was conducted in the context of new preliminary estimates that showed the deficit in the 1982 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, had grown to a record of \$109 billion over three months after the administration estimated that it would be \$93.1 billion.

White House aides said Mr. Reagan reviewed the budget by keeping in mind four theoretical ways to reduce the deficit: cutting appropriations for regular nonmilitary programs; tightening benefit formulas for welfare, Medicaid, pensions and other entitlement programs; cutting military spending; and increasing taxes.

There were indications that different administration officials were advocating different approaches. William A. Niskanen, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, said it would be preferable to have a higher deficit than to cut military spending or increase taxes.

But Mr. Stockman and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, were reportedly sticking to the view that tax increases or military spending cuts should be considered, since the deficit in their view could impede economic recovery next year.



New candidates in the running for UN secretary-general, from left: Shridath S. Rampal, Jorge Illueca, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, and Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Reagan, Haig Lobby for Foreign Aid Package

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. appealed for bipartisan support of foreign aid as Congress approached a moment of truth this week in which Republican votes will be crucial.

The foreign aid authorization bill and legislation for an \$11.1-billion appropriation came before the House this week, and more than 100 Republican votes are needed to pass them. Republicans have been hostile to foreign aid in recent years, leaving its passage largely to Democrats who are often pilloried for voting overseas "giveaways."

However, Rep. Edward J. Dewinski, Republican of Illinois, predicted that 130 or 140 Republican members would "bite the bullet" and vote for foreign aid "in the context of national defense."

Republicans also may try to recover from the loss suffered in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which made it easier for Congress to override the president on aid to Pakistan or other countries that try to develop nuclear weapons.

Express Train Towed to Depot On 3d U.K. Run

United Press International
GLASGOW — Embarrassed British Rail officials Wednesday had to tow Britain's new 160-mph Advanced Passenger Train back to its depot after it broke down on its third public journey.

Vote-counters Tuesday gave varied predictions. After Mr. Haig's appeal to Republicans on the House floor, Max L. Friedersdorf, the White House lobbyist, said, "It's hard to tell if we have the votes. There are lots of undecideds. But I think his [Mr. Haig's] arguments were persuasive."

"Balanced Approach" In his letter to House leaders, Mr. Reagan said the current legislation "represents a carefully balanced approach to economic and security assistance."

The law now permits a president to waive the restriction if it is in the national interest to do so. Congress can override him with a joint resolution that requires a two-thirds vote in both houses and that can be vetoed by the president.

Coal Mine Explosion Kills 13 in Tennessee

United Press International
PALMER, Tenn. — Thirteen miners working 3 miles (5 kilometers) deep in a mountain coal mine were killed in an explosion apparently caused by methane gas. The blast brought the death toll to 24 in three Appalachian mining disasters in the past week.

Officials said that a fault in the braking system forced the Glasgow-to-London express to be halted shortly after it left Glasgow. About 200 passengers were transferred to a conventional train.

But if both branches of Congress accept the committee's proposals, the bill will ensure higher consumer prices for milk and peanuts next fall. If grain and sugar prices continue to decline, it could also cost taxpayers millions of dollars in wheat, corn, rice, and cotton subsidies.

Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, the influential House whip and former chairman of the Agriculture Committee, refused to sign the conference report and said he could not advise any House member who asked him to vote for it.

Latest Version of U.S. Farm Bill Could Cost Taxpayers \$11 Billion

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A House-Senate conference committee, after more than a month of haggling, has agreed on a new farm bill that will cost taxpayers at least \$11 billion over the next four years.

The compromise bill accepted Tuesday was a qualified victory for President Reagan in his effort to slow government spending on non-military items.

But Mr. Block, who sat with the conferees Tuesday, told them Mr. Reagan would veto a two-year bill and would accept nothing more than the version that was finally approved.

The House conferees, by a bare 8-7 majority, then accepted the commodity clauses they opposed Monday. These will result in some of the lower costs Mr. Reagan had demanded. But the bill also includes higher milk price supports than the president first wanted.

Increased Soviet Threat Is Seen by Kirkpatrick

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Soviet foreign policy now poses a greater threat to world peace than at any time since Stalin swallowed up neighboring states in the wake of World War II, according to Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the United Nations.

In a tough speech Tuesday that laid much of the blame for the rise of Soviet influence on the Carter administration, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that the Reagan administration came to power facing a world situation of unusual seriousness.

Sea-lanes, strategic resources and the territory of Africa, the Mideast, Asia and Latin America have become "operational objects of Soviet ambition," she said. At the same time, she added, the expectations of progress in developing nations that gained their independence in the last 20 years have foundered in frustration and bitterness.

Soviet expansion and Third World instability and poverty have become more difficult problems, she said, by the decline of U.S. power and such beliefs as: • The Carter administration's expectation that economic and cultural ties with Moscow would somehow restrain Soviet expansion. "Unprecedented incentives were developed," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said, but "unprecedented aggression nonetheless occurred."

Robot Killed Its Minder in Japan Factory

TOKYO — The government Wednesday ordered a probe of safety standards in industrial automation after a factory robot killed its human minder.

The Labor Ministry said it was sending up a committee to inquire into accidents following disclosure of the first recorded killing of a worker by a robot at a factory near the western city of Kobe in July.

Accompanying the philosophy of détente in U.S. policy was an attitude of "defeatism, self-doubt and self-deception," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said.

But she warned that "the new period is an exceedingly dangerous one — perhaps the most perilous in our history — and its outcome is far from clear."

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THE TIMES
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1981

A New Nuts-and-Bolts Editorial Team
Is Bent on Adding Profits to Prestige

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — It is 5 p.m. of the rather shabby building on Gray's Inn Road, a mile north of Fleet Street, that houses this country's most prestigious but most consistently unprofitable newspaper, The Times.

about the possibility of shutting them down if economies are not achieved.

A Dread Figure

Mr. Long, formerly of Reuters, has become a dread figure in the newsroom, decided as an accountant incapable of thinking like a newspaperman.

Knives Are Out

The editorials have changed, too. Mr. Evans would like them to remain people of the paper's onetime nickname, "The Thunderer."

establishment, and many prominent people who have read it for years are unhappy with Mr. Evans' innovations.

Other publications have also had their knives out. In an article in September that mocked the salaries Mr. Evans pays to his top editors and decided their previous careers, Harper's and Queen magazine concluded by calling The Times "a fallen lady whose heart has been plucked out by white-knives and replaced by a more up-to-date model."

Circulation Up

Mr. Evans' regime has succeeded in raising The Times' daily circulation from 272,000 in March to 303,000 in November, without the benefit of any extensive and expensive promotion campaign.

Cited as Example

Former and current State Department officials who said that they were troubled by the foreign policy implications of retired intelligence agents' continuing to do business in foreign countries frequently cited Mr. Devin as an example.

Better Connections

Government officials said that Mr. Mobutu regarded Mr. Devin, even long after he left the government, as the representative of the United States. This gave Mr. Devin better connections in Zaire than the U.S. ambassador there, the officials said.

Continued Dealings

State Department officials cited two other examples, in addition to that of Mr. Devin, in which the current business activities of former CIA station chiefs have raised concerns in diplomatic circles.

Former U.S. Intelligence Agents
Use Old Contacts for New Affairs

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Many former U.S. intelligence agents have entered into profitable business arrangements based on the extraordinary secret access to foreign officials and to sensitive information they gained in government service.

Elaborate Deals

The activities of the former agents have been placed in the spotlight by disclosures that Edwin P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil used their intelligence connections in elaborate and, in some cases, illegal foreign business deals.

In the Front Door

Since 1978, a company in which Mr. Close and Mr. Kabbani are principals has been the Saudi Arabia representative for Cesco Chemicals International Inc., a Louisiana-based company that sells an oil field drilling lubricant, according to Cesco officials.

Cited as Example

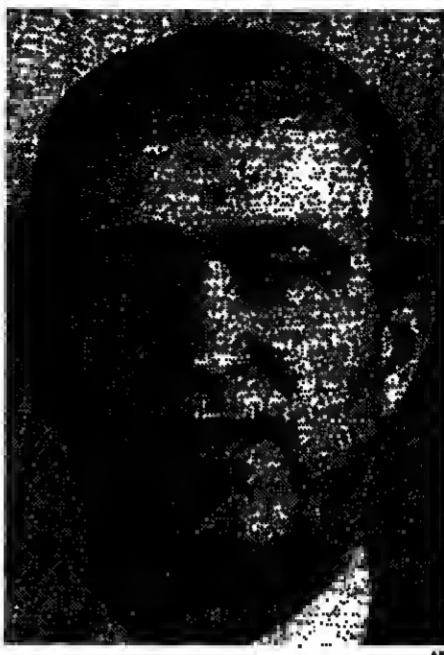
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Richard Helms



Vernon A. Walters

capacity, although he officially retired in 1977. They add that a further complicating factor is that some Saudis privately share the same perception.

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perceived by the Filipinos as giving the Tan interests an indelible association with the United States. One result, they said, is that President Ferdinand E. Marcos thinks that the CIA wants to protect Tan interests.

'Someone We Know'

Mr. Benson, the former military attaché in Indonesia, said in an interview that he was hired in 1973, after leaving the Army, to head the Washington office of Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company.

Attempts to Sell Arms

The private attempts of Mr. Walters, the former CIA director, to sell arms to Morocco came to light earlier this year when he filed a disclosure statement in conjunction with his nomination for his State Department post.

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Le Monde

Fondateur: Hubert Bourve-Méry Directeur: Jacques Fauvet

New Government, Internal Politics
Challenge the French Fourth Estate

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — If ever there was a newspaper for which the phrase Fourth Estate might have been designed, it is Le Monde. Stately it is, beyond question; and if its power is more spiritual than temporal — it spent years largely disapproving of Gaullism without much effect — it does color the political and intellectual weather. Often gray.

right, Le Figaro simply carries on its opposition to the Socialists, but with greater ferocity. Its problem has been finding things to support. The main opposition to the Socialists, followers of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the neo-Gaullist Jacques Chirac, is disorganized and does not provide a great deal to write about.

Critical Support

On the left, the situation is more complex. Le Monde, Le Matin, Le Nouvel Observateur and Le Canard Enchaîné have struggled with contradictory impulses. The professional impulse is to be critical of those in power, but the editors and writers tend to support the Socialists.

Continued Dealings

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change editor. The swing vote that had elected Mr. Julien came swinging back, and Mr. Fauvet was obliged to retreat.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE stock prices for 12-month stocks, including columns for High, Low, P/E, and Div. Yields.

Table of NYSE stock prices for 20-month stocks, including columns for High, Low, P/E, and Div. Yields.

Table of NYSE stock prices for 36-month stocks, including columns for High, Low, P/E, and Div. Yields.

Text section regarding bond offerings and market conditions, mentioning 'New Issue' and 'All these bonds having been sold...'.

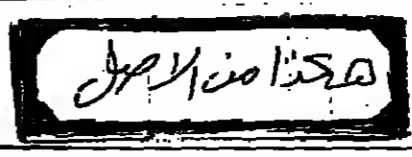
Hydro-Québec advertisement featuring a logo, the text 'Montréal, Canada', and bond details: 'DM 150,000,000 10% Bonds due 1991'.

Table of international banks and financial institutions, listing names such as Amro International, Citicorp, and others.

Main table of international stock exchange prices, organized by region (Africa, Asia, Europe, etc.) with columns for stock names and prices.

(Continued on Page 14)

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or stamp.



Activity Is Rising At Ports

ABIDJAN — The port at Abidjan, the largest in West Africa, is engaged in an ambitious program to expand its facilities for handling containerized freight, which is fast becoming the most popular form of shipping.



A new container terminal is being constructed at the port at Abidjan.

The first section of the new container terminal, located at the southern tip of the port next to the Vridi Canal leading to the Atlantic, was opened to business late last year.

When the rest of the terminal is completed in 1983 (it was started in 1977), it will be equipped to handle 4 million tons of containerized freight a year. The facility will have three unloading berths served by two onshore cranes and will include a roll-on, roll-off platform, which permits trucks to load up the containers directly on board their ship.

The new container terminal will also have 800 meters of quayside and around 50 acres of paved storage space adjacent to the wharf.

Total investment in the terminal of \$29 million is being financed entirely from resources of the Abidjan Port Authority without assistance from the Ivory Coast government. The port has been financially independent since 1972.

Overflow of Containers
The rapid growth of containerized shipping, in which merchandise is moved on sealed metal boxes to road and rail transport, poses the most difficult and pressing problem for freight handling in the Abidjan port.

The amount of containerized freight has risen from 250,000 tons in 1974 to more than 1 million tons last year. Containers now account for around 15 percent of merchandise handled in Abidjan, against only 4 percent seven years ago. To cope with the container traffic, an existing berth was originally converted to handle the load, but it failed to keep pace with the increase in traffic.

Containers are currently being unloaded in an ad hoc way, all along the three great wharfs and 36 berths that make up the heart of the port. The brightly painted metal boxes, in red, orange, and blue, can be seen stacked along the quayside wherever there is spare room to store the containers before they are picked up by trucks.

The container terminal under construction will unify this chaotic unloading activity, in order to avoid delays and damage to the merchandise.

One reason for the upsurge in the movement of containers is that the port has become an important point of transshipment for merchandise destined for Ivory Coast's landlocked neighbors, Up-

per Volta and Mali. The two countries take nearly half of the containerized freight landed in Abidjan.

Merchandise heading for Bamako, the capital of Mali, travels the 600-mile distance by road. Long lines of trucks can be seen regularly at the Abidjan port, waiting for loading before they set off for Mali.

Most of the transhipped freight for Upper Volta is handled by the 750-mile-long railroad linking Abidjan to the main Voltaic towns of Ouagadougou, Koudougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

The containerized merchandise is looked after by five shipping firms, including four private companies and the state-owned Sivom, which accounts for about 15 percent of the traffic.

General Saturation
With the steady growth of the Ivorian economy during the last two decades, the port's investment program has had trouble keeping up with the increase in traffic, and nearly all of the port facilities are currently saturated.

The 25 general merchandise berths, which normally have a maximum capacity of 150,000 tons per year, had to handle an average of 165,000 tons of freight in 1980.

Overall, traffic at the port has increased from 1.8 million tons in 1960, at the time of independence, to 9.4 million tons last year, making Abidjan the largest port in West Africa, ahead of Dakar, Lagos and Yaounde. Abidjan handles 86 percent of the Ivory Coast's international merchandise.

Construction of the port along the shores of the Ebré Lagoon began in 1950, when the two-mile-long Vridi Canal, one of the most ambitious engineering projects of the French colonial era, was opened.

The canal was redredged in 1978 to a depth of 45 feet to facilitate the passage of all ships except nuclear petroleum supertankers. The tankers unload their crude oil at an

offshore terminal, linked to the SIR refinery by a 3.3-mile pipeline.

In addition to the general merchandise berths, the port is outfitted with 11 specialized berths for loading cement and clinker, refined petroleum products, fertilizer, and other commodities.

A 1,200-foot-long fresh fruit dock, at the northern end of the harbor in the Banco Bay, expedites all of the Ivory Coast's banana exports, currently running at about 120,000 tons a year, and a part of the 100,000 tons of fresh pineapple exported annually. The Ivory Coast is the leading producer of bananas and pineapples in Africa.

The timber port, also in the Banco Bay, has 17 offshore berths for handling the country's third-most important export after cocoa and coffee. Logs stored in the port are winched out into the water where tugboats haul them to ships waiting at the offshore berths.

Abidjan is a major fishing port on the West Africa coast, unloading about 200,000 tons of fish a year. Fish is the main source of animal protein in the southern part of the Ivory Coast.

The fishing port includes several freezing plants and a U.S.-owned shrimp processing factory, plus a large wholesale and retail market next to the docks. Most of the Abidjan restaurants, plus a considerable number of household consumers, buy their seafood at the market. The most sought-after fish is the large Southern Atlantic crayfish, or *langouste*.

Nationalized Shipping
During the last few years, the Ivory Coast has been vigorously pursuing a policy of trying to increase its share of shipping in and out of the country. Merchant Marine Minister Lamine Fadika wants to see the Ivory Coast implement the so-called 40-40-20 formula for ocean transport passed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in which two countries

trading with each other each handle 40 percent of the merchandise, with the remaining 20 percent for third parties.

The Ivory Coast's three shipping firms currently control only one-fifth of the country's merchandise traffic, but their share is increasing.

Sitram, the state-owned shipping company, now handles more than 10 percent of the traffic at the Abidjan port. The company purchased eight new 16,000-ton multi-purpose ships in 1978, and is expected to play an increasingly important role in Ivorian shipping as these freighters enter into service.

Long-Range Plans
In order to decentralize the Ivory Coast's maritime activities and to relieve the mounting congestion in Abidjan, a second port was opened in 1972 at San Pedro, 190 miles west of the capital. San Pedro handled about 1.5 million tons of traffic last year, almost all of it timber exports from the forests of the southwestern region.

Planned construction of a cement factory and a flour mill at the port may help to boost imports at San Pedro, which are almost nonexistent at present.

Long-range plans for the Abidjan port are for the construction of a \$300-million extension at Locodjro, across the harbor from the existing port. The extension is to include more than 3,000 feet of quayside, plus new terminals for clinker and containers, a heavy-cargo berth, and a sugar loading post.

The Locodjro project was scheduled to get under way in early 1981, but the general economic slowdown that has hit the Ivory Coast this year led to delays in the port expansion scheme. Abidjan port authorities say they still expect Locodjro to be built during the coming decade, especially if newly discovered offshore oil deposits prove to be commercially exploitable.

— ROBERT HECHT

Recession Is Eroding a Dynamic Economy

(Continued from Page 95)
civil servants as one part of the austerity drive, but later backed down when employees of several white-collar agencies, including the marketing board and the national shipping firm, threatened to go on strike.

The International Monetary Fund in February unveiled a \$600-million, three-year economic stabilization credit for the Ivory Coast, under the Extended Fund Facility. Likewise, the World Bank announced that it would make a special \$100-million structural adjustment loan to the government.

The IMF-World Bank package has a series of economic performance criteria that the Ivory Coast is supposed to meet, including limits on commercial borrowing, pay freezes for civil servants, a more stringent review of state projects, budget cuts, and higher prices for electricity, water, gasoline, public transport, rice, fertilizer and other basic consumer goods, many of which have been heavily subsidized.

It is still uncertain whether the government will actually adhere to the conditions laid down by the IMF. A new interministerial Committee on Financial Coordination and Investment Control was set up in March to monitor the austerity program, but earlier recommenda-

tions by the Monetary Fund to the Ivorian government went unheeded, so effective application of the most recent measures is far from assured.

The main reason for the generosity of the international financial institutions toward the Ivory Coast — other than its strongly pro-Western and pro-capitalist stance — is the bright prospect of oil on the country's economic horizon.

The likelihood that Ivory Coast will be self-sufficient in oil by 1983, and will become a net exporter after that, has prompted even the private banks, led by Chase Manhattan of the United States, to put together an unusual \$250-million balance of payments loan.

Production on the smaller offshore Belier oil field should be around 400,000 tons this year, equal to only about one-quarter of the Ivory Coast's needs. But with the start-up of the much larger Espoir field in mid-1982, the coun-

try should rapidly attain self-sufficiency.

The government has conservatively projected output of 5 million tons a year by 1990, but foreign financial backers have put the figure at 20 million tons.

The Ivory Coast's 1981-1985 Five Year Plan, which is currently being prepared, budgets \$8.7 billion in new investment during the five-year period, with two-thirds of the total coming from the government, and the remaining \$2.9 billion contributed by the private sector.

The plan was assembled using minimum projections on oil production. If the Ivory Coast reaps a larger petroleum harvest during the plan period, investment targets will be raised considerably to utilize the additional revenues.

In line with the government's new policy of avoiding state involvement in directly productive activities whenever possible, the plan calls on private investors to

lay out the capital for agricultural and industrial projects such as a paper and pulp mill, petrochemicals, and iron mining in the southwestern part of the country.

The government intends to follow the more limited economic role of financing infrastructure and social projects such as schools, hospitals and housing.

In the meantime, the Ivory Coasters are in for a rough economic ride, especially in a country that has had unbroken economic growth during the last 20 years — a rare feat in Africa — and where expectations are therefore unusually high.

Unemployment will undoubtedly hit hardest the 2 million Africans from neighboring countries working in the Ivory Coast, who occupy the lowest-paid jobs and are the first to be laid off. Despite their meager and insecure economic position, most of the African foreigners seem determined to stay in the Ivory Coast, perhaps because conditions in their own countries are even worse.

"Gas is more expensive here than in Dakar, and so is my rent," said a Senegalese taxi driver who has lived in Abidjan for the last two years. "But there is a lot of money floating around here, with everyone scrambling to get it, while Dakar is dry — there's no money."

ROBERT HECHT is a rural development specialist and a frequent contributor to the IHT's special supplements. He recently completed his doctoral dissertation on the Ivory Coast at Cambridge University.
ALEX RONDOS is on the staff of London-based West Africa magazine.

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OIL STIMULATES AGRICULTURE

Three points to remember about oil in the Ivory Coast:

- The President solemnly announced its discovery in 1977,
- extraction began in 1980,
- by 1983, the Ivory Coast will be self-sufficient,
- thereafter, the Ivory Coast will be a net exporter of oil.

Three possibilities that President Houphouet-Boigny wants to avoid for his country:

- the breakdown of an agro-based economy when half the world is hungry,
 - a sudden rural exodus to towns that are ill prepared to deal with such a problem,
 - too great a disparity in income between the vast majority of the rural peasantry and the town dweller.
- He has therefore decreed that the profits that the Ivory Coast will make from oil will be ploughed back into agricultural projects.

Oil is already an Ivorian industry:

La Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage has been operating since 1965. Its initial annual capacity of 700,000 tonnes refined, increased to 2 million in 1976 and to over 4 million in 1980.

The Republics of Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Benin are all supplied from this refinery which is the biggest in French-speaking Africa.

Oil is also processed in two lubricating-oil plants and one bitumen factory.

Ivory Coast industry is also:

- a well-organized agricultural and food-producing sector which is developed from using the country's natural riches,
- a textile sector that has already beaten its target: 55,000 tons of cotton fibre against 42,000 tons targeted in the plan,
- long experience of the timber industry,
- good opportunities in the chemical sector, above all in insecticides, and soon in the tyre industry,
- clinker production, car assembly and the local assembly of electrical goods completes some of the list.

Britain Rejects Lorrho Bid for Fraser, Scolds Rowland

LONDON — The British Monopolies Commission Wednesday ruled against a bid for the House of Fraser...

Consumer Affairs Minister Sally Oppenheimer said Wednesday the Conservative government accepted the commission's recommendation...

takeover battle was "positively damaging" and had been "characterized by impulsive and irrational initiatives."



Roland Rowland

Mobil Acts to Buy 25% of U.S. Steel

NEW YORK — Mobil said late Wednesday it had filed with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice...

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Steelworkers Propose Acquisition of Kaiser

NEW YORK — The United Steelworkers of America has proposed the formation of a nonprofit corporation to acquire all the common stock of Kaiser Steel Corp...

Bank Seeks to Block Chemical-Florida Merger

MIAMI — Southeast Banking Corp. of Miami has asked the Federal Reserve Board and the Florida state comptroller to block the proposed merger of Florida National Banks of Florida with Chemical New York Corp...

KBB to Cut 1,300 Jobs in Restructuring Plan

AMSTERDAM — Koninklijke Bijenkorf Beheer, a group of retail stores, is planning major restructuring measures, including the elimination of 1,300 to 1,500 jobs...

W. Germans, Swiss Report Inflation Up

PARIS — West Germany and Switzerland reported increases in their inflation rates Wednesday...

West Germany's cost-of-living index rose 0.5 percent in November after a 0.3 percent increase in October...

Switzerland's inflation rate rose 0.7 percent in November after an increase of 0.3 percent in October...

The OECD said that while inflation slowed in October in the United States and Japan, it stayed at about 1 percent for the month in most European countries...

Britain, Canada and France all registered increases in their October inflation rates, the OECD reported.

Wholesale Prices Up 0.5% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — U.S. inflation at the wholesale level moderated in November, rising a seasonally adjusted 0.5 percent...

The monthly change in dealers' prices, if spread out over a year, would represent an annual rise of 6.3 percent...

With only one month left, inflation for the year is certain to be less than the 11.8 percent wholesale average for 1981...

The numbers suggest we are continuing to make moderate but steady progress in bringing inflation down...

Food prices dropped 0.5 percent in November, the result of ample crops and high levels of pork and beef production...

The Producer Price Index for finished goods for November was 274.5, which meant dealers had to pay \$274.50 for the same goods that cost \$100 in 1967.

Currency Rule Change May Boost Some Stocks

By George Anders AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — The intricacies of foreign-currency accounting spelled bad news for multinational companies the past few quarters...

With this week's revision of currency accounting rules, some Wall Street analysts see a bright side to foreign exchange...

Companies are able to restate earnings under the new rules — called Financial Accounting Statement 52 — as soon as this year, or as late as 1983, at their own choice...

the strong dollar meant sizable foreign-exchange losses. Earlier this autumn, the Merrill Lynch Market Letter identified 58 companies that might benefit from currency restatements...

Some of the earliest gains are likely to come for consumer produce companies that restate their 1981 earnings upward...

A few computer companies would benefit from restatement this year, according to George Elling, a Bear Stearns analyst...

Drug companies are being singled out as a first-rate currency play. James Tullis, a Morgan Stanley analyst, said that Merck, Schering-Plough, Pfizer and Johnson were the companies hit hardest under the old currency rules...

UAW Reverses Its Policy, Allows Reopening of Pacts

DETROIT — In a major policy change, the United Auto Workers executive board decided Wednesday to allow its bargaining councils to renegotiate current contracts...

UAW President Douglas Fraser said the board voted to reverse its previously strong stand against pre-negotiations concessions...

More than 193,000 autoworkers are on indefinite layoff, while cars in November sold at the slowest rate since 1954.

The executive board was considering contract concessions requests from American Motors and International Harvester.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, U.S. \$, and other exchange rates. Includes sub-tables for Dollar Values and Euro Values.

Advertisement for Jet Aviation Private Jet Services, featuring an image of a private jet and contact information.

Large advertisement for Banco de Bilbao, S.A. listing various international branches and services.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures Dec. 9, 1981. Table listing prices for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Soybean Meal.

International Market. Table listing prices for various international commodities like Cattle, Hogs, and Eggs.

New York Futures Dec. 9, 1981. Table listing prices for various futures contracts like Lumber, Potatoes, and Coffee.

Market Summary NYSE Most Active. Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages. Table listing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market indices.

Market Summary Standard & Poors. Table listing the Standard & Poors 500 index and other market data.

Market Summary NYSE Index. Table listing the NYSE index and other market data.

Market Summary Old-Lot Trading in N.Y. Table listing old-lot trading information.

European Gold Markets. Table listing gold prices in various European currencies.

London Metals Market. Table listing prices for various metals like copper, zinc, and lead.

London Commodities. Table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Paris Commodities. Table listing prices for various commodities in Paris.

Commodity Indexes. Table listing various commodity price indexes.

Cash Prices. Table listing cash prices for various commodities.

Dividends. Table listing dividend information for various companies.

AMEX Index. Table listing the AMEX index and other market data.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.). Table listing gold options prices.

Valuers Swiss Weld S.A. Table listing information for Valuers Swiss Weld S.A.

Net Asset Value on December 3, 1981. Table listing net asset values for various funds.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V. Table listing information for Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

Notice to the Holders of Yamaneuchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Table listing notice information.

Notice to the Holders of Yamaneuchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Table listing notice information.

Notice to the Holders of Yamaneuchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Table listing notice information.

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450,000 Shares of Common Stock First Oklahoma Bank Corporation, Inc. The above shares have been placed privately by the undersigned.

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Du Pont to Sell \$2 Billion in Assets by 1984

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service
WILMINGTON, Del. — The chairman of Du Pont, which acquired Conoco two months ago, said that his concern would sell natural resource assets valued at \$2 billion in the next three years to help retire some of its \$7.1 billion debt.

Du Pont and Conoco are scheduled to speak to more than 200 securities analysts and portfolio managers. The price of Du Pont's stock on the New York Stock Exchange dropped after the merger announcement last July, with some analysts expressing misgivings.

Home Insurance, a subsidiary of the City Investing Co., said analysts were concerned that a slow growth rate in Conoco's earnings could be a drag on Du Pont's performance.

Harry Flavin, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said there seemed to be an inconsistency in Du Pont's projections for increased demand for oil and its own conservation program.

Efforts for an EEC Stock Market Increase; Bourse Differences Lead List of Obstacles

By Philip Stephens
Reuters
BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission is stepping up efforts to create a community-wide stock market to rival the U.S. system and encourage more funds to flow into European securities, Common Market officials said.

Officials working on the scheme have been encouraged by the political backing of Commission vice president Christopher Tugendhat, and by the European Parliament, which passed a supportive resolution last month.

But the officials acknowledge the difficulty of forging closer contacts between bourses with very different trading methods. London's broker and jobber system, for example, contrasts sharply with the auction trading favored by the Paris and Brussels exchanges.

But they played down the impact that differences in national exchange control regulations and capital transfer taxes would have on any Europe-wide market, noting that international share transactions already take place despite the barriers.

Yamani Sees No Changes In Oil Prices Through '82

The Associated Press
ABU DHABI — Oil prices will not change until the end of 1982, even if the dollar goes down, said Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said Wednesday.

He complained about the glut on the oil market, but stopped short of suggesting a cutback in production. Mr. Oteiba also said oil prices will remain frozen until next December.

But they played down the impact that differences in national exchange control regulations and capital transfer taxes would have on any Europe-wide market, noting that international share transactions already take place despite the barriers.

Pemex to Issue Notes in Swiss-Franc Sector

ZURICH — The Mexican state energy company Petroleos Mexicanos will raise 75 million Swiss francs (\$41 million) with a private placement of five-year notes through a syndicate headed by Swiss Bank Corp., bond market sources said Wednesday.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	525.47	589.27
Profit	1.41	10.50

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	12.01	12.03
Profit	24.04	38.98

Results in U.S. dollars.

AIR CANADA



René Amyot, Q.C.

The appointment by Governor in Council of René Amyot, Q.C. as Chairman of Air Canada, is announced by Claude L. Taylor, President & Chief Executive Officer.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

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Kidder, Peabody International Limited

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BANKAMERICA INTERNATIONAL

Table with columns: High Low Class Chgs, listing various stock prices and changes.

Toronto Stocks

Table with columns: High Low Class Chgs, listing Toronto stock prices and changes.

Montreal Stocks

Table with columns: High Low Class Chgs, listing Montreal stock prices and changes.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9

Large table with multiple columns listing AMEX nationwide trading closing prices for various stocks.

Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on December 7, 1981: U.S. \$93.93

France, Laos to Restore Diplomatic Relations PARIS — France and Laos are to re-establish diplomatic relations, the French External Relations Ministry has announced.

Other Stock Markets

Table listing closing prices for other stock markets including Amsterdam, Hong Kong, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Sydney, and Zurich.

PHILIPS N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEIAMPENFABRIEKEN Eindhoven/The Netherlands DM 75 000 000 Bearer Notes of the 9 3/4 % Loan of 1981/1986 - Private Placement - Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, C.A. Revolving Credit Facility U.S. \$350,000,000 This announcement appears as a matter of record only. OCTOBER 1981

SOMETIMES EVERYTHING'S NOT WHAT IT SEEMS... The Economist Look at it another way. Beware of the first impression. The received opinion. The conventional view. They can be misleading. If not downright dangerous. And never more so than in today's rapidly changing world.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 9, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E High Low Close Open, listing various stocks and their prices.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates, Dec. 9, 1981, listing various rates.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 9, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes, listing various notes and their prices.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Dec. 9, 1981

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, Dec. 9, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of Banks and Non Banks, listing various banks and non-banks and their prices.

Table of 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E High Low Close Open, listing various stocks and their prices.

What is it that's based on German-language material, written in English, edited in Switzerland and read from Chile to China?

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 2323. EUROPEAN EDITION—PARIS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1981—WITH SUPPLEMENT. FAX & TELETYPE, 23, LEXTEL, C.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.



THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980

MAJOR EVENTS OF THE PAST CENTURY AS REPORTED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. Reproductions of 129 front pages, many with Herald Tribune exclusive articles...

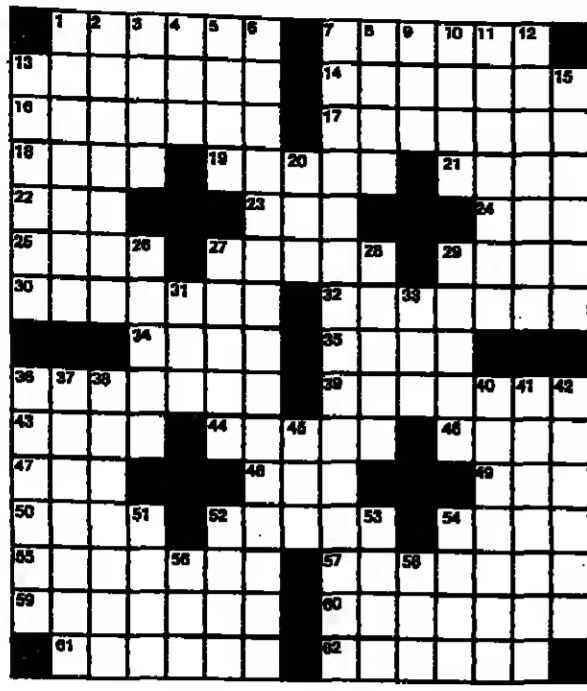
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malocha



- ACROSS
1 Overwhelm; swallow
7 Rooms in search of prey or plunder
13 Apprentice
14 Beaming
16 State ranking
17 Insignia for a brigadier general
18 --avis
19 Walk pompously
21 Mother of Ares
22 Ear: Comb form
23 --at (attached)
25 Kin of an opiclide
27 Kingly
29 Temple, to Keats
30 One with an affected smile
32 Bank department
34 She loved
35 Name of three English rivers
36 Source of vitamin A
39 Fur-lined cloak
43 State
44 Not so trite
48 Stalk
47 Radiation unit
48 Bad Naubelm is one
49 Bark
50 A son of Seth
52 Light, hurried
54 --lanthorn, Orthodox Jewish male's garb
55 Epithet
57 Breakfast cereal
58 Tropical plants or seeds
60 Purge
61 Group of seven
62 Certain confections
DOWN
1 Printer's mistake
2 Capital of Kenya
3 City near the Egyptian pyramids
4 Numero--tops in Roma
5 Camera part
6 Grow rich, as an opportunist
7 Vainly displaying self-importance
8 Orate wildly
9 Wordsworth's "to Duty"
10 Desire
11 Former papal residence
12 Activity of the Sirens
13 Forttelling cards
15 Swaps
20 Tatter
26 Lady
Chatterley's emotion
27 "Nature, tooth or claw"
Tennyson
28 Rod of tennis
29 Conclusion
31 Young fox
32 Tozzy: Abb.
36 Foulie
37 Broad streets
38 Self-reproach
40 Ingredient of synthetic rubber
41 Marine fish
42 Run through with a skewer
45 F. D. R. measure
51 Fastener
52 Pintail duck
53 Glasswort
54 Amo, --amat
56 Sum: Abb.
58 Thy: Ffr.

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BIRMINGHAM, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CANTON, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA RICA, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, ENGBURON, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including names like ALLIANCE INT'L, BANK OF AMERICA, and various international equity and bond funds.

PEANUTS



B.C.



B.L.O.N.D.I.E



B.E.T.T.L.E



B.A.I.L.E.Y



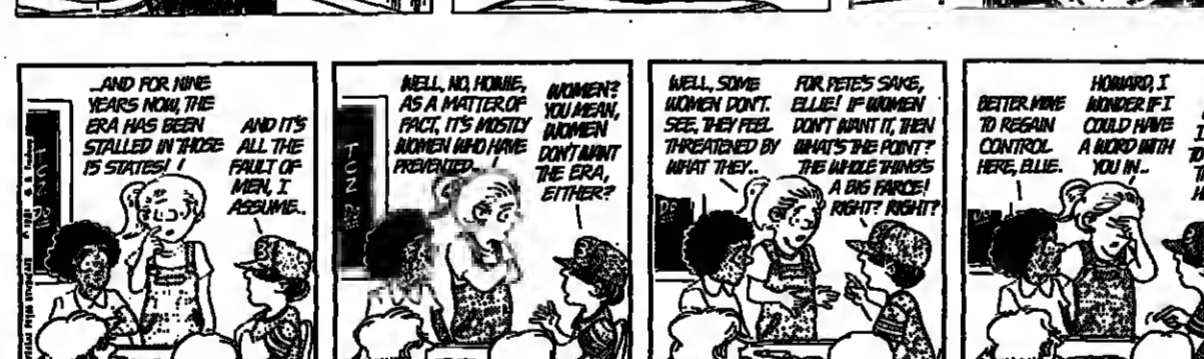
A.N.D.Y



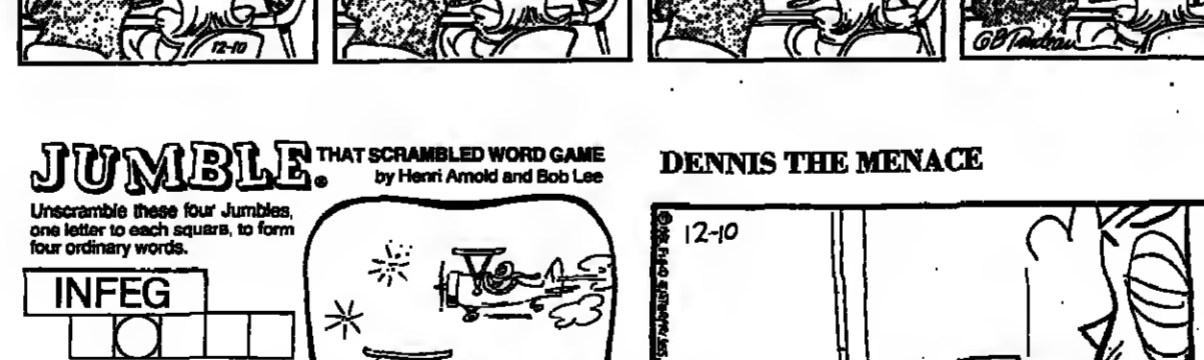
C.A.P.P.



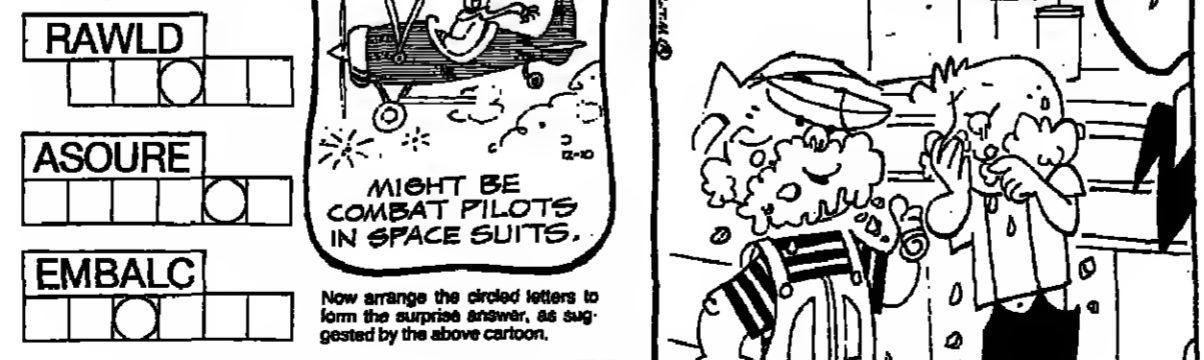
W.I.Z.A.R.D



R.E.X



M.O.R.G.A.N



D.O.N.E.S.B.U.R.Y



BOOKS

THE MINDS OF BILLY MILLIGAN

By Daniel Keyes. 374 pp. \$15.50. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

NEGOTIATIONS for the contract to write this book were rather complicated -- as most things in the life of Billy Milligan were complicated. To show his qualifications, Daniel Keyes sent a copy of his novel, "Flowers for Algernon," to a sort of committee which examined and discussed it. That week Allen, Arthur and Billy took turns reading the novel. Keyes reports, "When they were finished, Billy said to Arthur, 'I think he's the one who should do the book.'" Arthur agreed, but Regen, another member of the group, thought the book should not be written because it might reveal crimes he had committed. Allen suggested that it would be easy enough to deny anything incriminating, and Regen was finally persuaded by the prospect that the book could make a lot of money. This might be the account of a fairly ordinary committee meeting except for one point: Allen, Arthur, Billy and Regen all use the same body -- Billy's -- which they share with 20 other persons (not, they insist, "personalities") of varied age, sex, talents, nationalities and religious beliefs. Billy Milligan is the first multiple personality to be publicly identified by his real name, extensively observed in public health facilities and made the subject of widely reported litigation. The reason for all this public identification is that some of the personalities are criminal; and Billy, the public personality, had to stand trial on charges of robbery, kidnapping, rape and assault with a deadly weapon -- activities of which he was totally unaware. Billy spent a good part of his life being unaware. Arthur, Regen and the others "put him to sleep" in 1971, after he had attempted to commit suicide, and he remained unaware -- out of control of his own actions -- until late 1977, when he woke up in jail. Arthur, the organizer and intellectual of the group (who had taught himself Arabic, among other accomplishments) has devised a strict set of rules for that six-year regency period; many of Billy's "tenants" were banished entirely because of socially undesirable qualities. Others would be allowed to hold the "spot" -- the control center for public actions, communication, etc. -- from time to time, in situations suited to their particular abilities (which ranged from cooking, painting and playing golf to martial arts, lock-picking and the handling of explosives or electronic gadgetry). Allen, who had considerable public-relations skills and probably the best techniques for coping with day-to-day reality, would be the usual "front man" for encounters with the outside world. Arthur would make the basic decisions in non-threatening situations, but Regen (a Yugoslav of unusual strength, agility, and skill with guns and knives) would take over when there was danger. Others had highly specialized roles, usually connected to the reasons for which they had been conceived in the first place. David, for example, an 8-year-old who was the "keeper of pain, or the empath," entrusted with absorbing all the hurt and suffering of the others; or Mark, 16, sometimes called "the zombie," who would take care of monotonous labor -- or just stare at the wall if he had nothing else to do; or Jason, 13, the pressure valve, who would release the others' pressure sometimes by screaming or throwing a tantrum and would absorb their bad moods, causing partial amnesia. Daniel Keyes supplies a complete, annotated list of characters at the beginning of the book -- a considerable help to the reader in keeping track of who does what. The youngest of the 24 people in Billy is Christine, a shy, pretty 3-year-old who was brought into existence in Billy's early years to provide "companionship for a lonely child." She remains 3, Arthur explains, because "I became important to have someone who knew little or nothing about what was happening. Her not knowing was an important protective device. If William had to hide something, she would come on the spot and draw or play hopscotch or cuddle the little Raggedy Ann doll." Other characters were generated to help cope with various crises of Billy's childhood, which was anything but happy. His father, a professional comedian, committed suicide; his stepfather left him (and his vicious after-goes) scarred with scarring memories of beatings, sexual abuse, and one traumatic incident where he was threatened with burial alive. The development of different personalities to cope with different problems is an ingenious ad hoc solution, but the various personalities in Billy did not always communicate with one another and his life became almost unmanageable. He would suffer frequent lapses of memory from periods when his own personality was not on the spot, and he would be called a liar because of memory failures or because a person who was not Billy was using Billy to speak truthfully for himself. For example, most of his personalities remained virtual long after one had had his first sexual experience. This sort of confusion and the implications that he was insane or a criminal finally led him to his suicide attempt while he was in high school and then to Arthur's establishment of the rules for what might be called the Billy Junta. Another ad hoc solution -- one that worked well enough most of the time but sometimes failed abysmally -- during what the Billy group would call "nap times," when Arthur and the other leaders would lose control and others would take over. These others were often the undesirable who were normally kept in seclusion: Philip, a petty criminal; Kevin, who dealt in drugs and masterminded a drug store robbery; April, "the bitch," whose only ambition was to kill Billy's stepfather. A special case is Adisana, a 19-year-old lesbian who suffers from loneliness and years for sex as a way of communicating; she is allowed to take the spot occasionally, cooking, cleaning, housekeeping skills. Billy's most serious legal problem in the book stems from three occasions when Adisana abruptly preempted the spot and began making love to women, while one of the other characters was engaged in robbing them at gunpoint. The courts called it robbery; abduction and rape -- adequate descriptions of what happened, but the total reality is somewhat more complex. Complexity is, in fact, the keynote of the Billy phenomenon and quality of its treatment by Daniel Keyes. The challenge of first unearthing the story (based in many partial and often conflicting memories) and then telling it intelligently was a daunting one. It has carried it off brilliantly, bringing to the assignment not only a fine clarity but a special warmth, and empathy for the victim of circumstances and mental failings that made "Flowers for Algernon" one of the most memorable novels of the 1960s. Like the novel, the nonfiction work reads with a special flavor of intense anguish. The Ohio system of criminal justice was woefully inadequate to deal with a problem as unusual as that of Billy Milligan -- and when he was turned over to the state's public mental health system, the results were hardly better. Billy Milligan (as Keyes tells the story -- and his case is convincing) fell into the power of the wrong people, repeatedly at crucial points. In the basic decision between retribution (in the name of public safety) and an attempt to rehabilitate him (in the name of common decency), the wrong choices seem to have been made again and again. At the end, after many ups and downs and some promising efforts to integrate his various selves into an effective, functioning personality, the epilogue finds Billy slowly disintegrating in a maximum-security institution for the criminally insane. He calls the place where he is now "The Dying Place," and he tells Keyes in a letter: "We, I am a freak, a misfit, a biological error. We all have this place; but it is where we belong." His story is an incredibly unhappy one, but at least he has found the right person to tell it. Joseph McLellan is a member of the staff of The Washington Post.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words like INFEG, RAWLD, ASOURE, EMBALC and a cartoon illustration of a car.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BRIDGE

Bridge section with a hand diagram showing North, South, East, and West cards, and a short text explanation of the play.

